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United States Department of Agriculture

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

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SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JANUARY–MARCH, 1926

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PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REVISION

(Press notice)

March 1, 1926.

To meet the existing situation with respect to the distribution of the pink bollworm, the United States Department of Agriculture has revised the rules and regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 52, effective March 1.

Owing to the apparent eradication of the pink bollworm in Louisiana and in the regulated areas in central and eastern Texas, these areas have been released from restriction, contingent upon the continued freedom of these areas from this pest.

Inasmuch as no infestation has ever been found in the counties of Curry, Roosevelt, Lea, Quay, and Union, N. Mex., these counties also are released from restriction under the same conditions.

Provision is made for the vacuum fumigation of all forms of cotton lint, linters, and cotton samples from an infested area as a condition of interstate movement. Provision is also made for the interstate movement, for disinfection, of baled cotton lint, linters, gin waste, and all other forms of cotton lint, including samples, under permit, from one regulated area to another regulated area, under such safeguards as shall be required by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Several changes are made in regulaton 6, governing the control of interstate movement of regulated articles.

In order to conform to State regulations, a new paragraph has been added to Appendix B, providing for the cleaning of infested fields, including the destruction of all bolls, squares, and seed cotton remaining, promptly after the harvesting of the crop or the cleaning in such other manner as shall be acceptable to the Federal Horticultural Board or to State authorities.

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE PINK BOLLWORM

Regulations (Third Revision) Under Quarantine No. 52

(Revised regulations effective on and after March 1, 1926)

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The third revision of the regulations under quarantine No. 52 on account of the pink bollworm of cotton is necessitated because of the present status of this insect in west Texas and New Mexico and the apparent eradication of this pest in Louisiana and all the regulated areas in central and eastern Texas. The following are the principal changes:

1. Vacuum fumigation is required of all forms of cotton lint, linters, and cotton samples moving interstate from an infested area.
2. The regulated areas in Louisiana and central and eastern Texas are released from quarantine, contingent upon the continued freedom of these areas from the pink bollworm.
3. The counties of Curry, Roosevelt, Lea, Quay, and Union, N. Mex., which have been under regulation on account of possible invasion from the Carlsbad district, have been released from quarantine, inasmuch as no infestation has ever been found in these counties.
4. Provision is made for the interstate movement for disinfection of baled cotton lint, linters, gin waste, and all other forms of cotton lint, including samples, under permit from one regulated area to another regulated area under such safeguards as shall be required by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.
5. Provision is made in Appendix B for the cleaning of infested fields in conformity with State regulations.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52

(Effective on and after September 10, 1921. Supersedes Notice of Quarantine No. 46, as amended)

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that an injurious insect, the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders), new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed

within and throughout the United States, exists in the States of Texas, Louisiana,[1] and New Mexico.

Now, therefore, I, H. C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), do hereby quarantine the States of Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico, and by this Notice of Quarantine No. 52 do order that cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, gin waste, and all other forms of cotton lint, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, bagging and other containers of the articles enumerated, and also railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in the States named or which are fouled with such products, hay and other farm products, farm household goods and farm equipment, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the said quarantined States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested areas and regulated areas when said State shall have provided for and enforced such control measures with respect to such designated areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to effect the control and prevent the spread of the pink bollworm, or until the Secretary of Agriculture shall have determined that dangerous or infested material is being carried out of such designated areas.[2]

Done in the District of Columbia this 19th day of August, 1921.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52. (THIRD REVISION)

(Effective on and after March 1, 1926)

Regulation 1. Definitions.

For the purposes of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) Cotton and other articles: Cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, bagging and other containers of the articles enumerated, and also railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in the infested districts or which are fouled with such products, hay and other farm products, farm household goods, and farm equipment.

(*b*) Pink bollworm: The insect known as the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders).

(*c*) Quarantined area: Any State, or any portion thereof, quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture upon determination by him that the pink bollworm exists therein.

(*d*) Regulated area: Those portions of any quarantined area in which the growth of cotton is permitted under the restriction that the crop shall be under the full control of the State authorities in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of enforcing any safeguards that shall be determined to be necessary with respect to the disposition and movement of the crop.

(*e*) Infested area: Those portions of any regulated area which have been designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested.

(*f*) Inspector: An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

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[1] In the following revised rules and regulations the areas in Louisiana, which have been infested with the pink bollworm and which have heretofore been under regulation, are released therefrom until further notice. No infestation has been found in these areas in Louisiana for upwards of five years, but inspections of these areas will be continued to determine any reappearance of this pest. On the basis of similar freedom from infestation for a period of four or more years the areas in eastern and central Texas have also been released from regulation.

[2] See Appendix B.

Regulation 2. Cotton and other articles subject to restriction.

Except as hereinafter provided, the restrictions on the movement of cotton and other articles covered in Notice of Quarantine No. 52 shall apply to all products and articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine, except as to hay, and as to the other articles not specifically enumerated in the quarantine covered by the term "other farm products," originating in or moving from the areas in the quarantined States now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested or regulated areas.

No restrictions are placed by this quarantine and the regulations supplemental thereto on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated therein from all points in the quarantined States outside of the areas now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested or regulated areas.

Regulation 3. Regulated areas.

All districts described in regulation 4 and the following districts in Texas are designated as regulated areas:

All of the counties of Orange, Jefferson, Chambers, Culberson, Maverick, Kinney, Val Verde, and Galveston (except the island of Galveston therein), and the portions of Brazoria, Fort Bend, Harris, Liberty, Newton, Jasper, and Hardin Counties, included within a line extending from the mouth of Chocolate Bayou northward along the bayou to the bridge where the Elby Knappe road crosses the bayou south of Alvin near the S. T. Angier survey; thence in a westerly direction to Sandy Point on the International & Great Northern Railway; thence west to the Brazos River; thence north along the Brazos River to the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway bridge west of Arcola; thence in a northeasterly direction to the intersection of the Fort Bend, Brazoria, and Harris County lines south of Almeda; thence along Clear Creek to the Santa Fe crossing north of Pearland; thence northward along said railroad to the Simms Bayou; thence northeasterly along Simms Bayou to Buffalo Bayou; thence along Buffalo Bayou to the San Jacinto River; thence northward along the San Jacinto River to the Gulf Coast Railway; thence northeasterly along the Gulf Coast Railway to the Harris-Liberty County line; thence along the Liberty and Harris County line to Luce Bayou on the Ed. King survey; thence along Luce Bayou in a northeasterly direction to the northeast corner of the Thomas Garrett survey; thence in a northerly direction along the east side of the Hugh Means survey and the J. R. Fault survey to the southwest corner of the Manuel de los Santos Coy survey; thence east along the south line of the Santos Coy survey to the Hardin County line; thence southeast along the Hardin and Liberty County line, following that line to the east line of Liberty County; thence northeastward to the town of Kountze; thence northwestward along the Texas & New Orleans Railway to the south line of Tyler County; thence due east along the south line of Tyler County and continuing due east across Jasper and Newton Counties to the Sabine River; thence southward along the Sabine River to its mouth, except that part of Liberty County designated in regulation 3 hereof.

Regulation 4. Infested areas.

The following regulated areas in Texas and New Mexico are designated as infested areas:

TEXAS.—All of the counties of Presidio, Brewster, El Paso, Hudspeth, Pecos, Ward, Reeves, Loving, and Jeff Davis.

NEW MEXICO.—All of the counties of Dona Ana, Eddy, and Chaves.

Regulation 5. Extension or reduction of regulated and infested areas.

The regulated areas and infested areas designated in regulations 3 and 4 may be extended or reduced as may be found advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the State in which these areas are located and by publication in newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the States in which the areas affected are located.

Regulation 6. Control of movement of cotton and other articles.

No restrictions are placed on the movement from an area not under regulation through a regulated area of cotton and other articles covered in Notice of Quarantine No. 52, when such movement is made on a through bill of lading.

The interstate movement of baled cotton lint grown outside of, but concentrated within, a regulated area may be allowed under permit.

The interstate movement of seed cotton, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, gin waste, mill waste, and the stalk and other parts of the cotton plant from regulated areas is prohibited except as provided in paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) following:

(*a*) The interstate movement of seed cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed hulls from a regulated area which has not been designated as infested may be authorized under permits to a contiguous regulated area under such safeguards as shall be required by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture;[3]

(*b*) The interstate movement of seed cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed hulls from a regulated area which has been designated as infested may be authorized under permit to a contiguous infested area under such safeguards as shall be required by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.[3]

Provided, That seed cotton for ginning, cottonseed, and cottonseed hulls may move without permit between Dona Ana County, N. Mex., and El Paso County, Tex.

The interstate movement under permit from a regulated area of cake, meal, and bagging and other containers that have been used in connection with such articles, and of railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in such areas or which are fouled with such products, and of farm household goods and farm equipment, will be authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture upon compliance with conditions to be prescribed in the permit.

The interstate movement of baled cotton lint and linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint grown in a regulated area is prohibited except as hereinafter provided for in paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) following:

(*a*) The interstate movement of baled cotton lint, including linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint and samples, grown in an *infested area* will not be allowed unless and until such cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, including samples, have been disinfected under the direction of, and satisfactory to, an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That such baled cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, including samples, may be authorized to move interstate under permit from one infested area to another infested area for disinfection, under such safeguards as shall be required by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(*b*) The interstate movement under permit of baled cotton lint and linters, grown in a regulated area more than two years prior to such shipment, or linters which can be identified as having come from seed originating outside of such area, may be authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture upon compliance with conditions prescribed in the permit.

(*c*) The interstate movement without permit of baled cotton lint and linters, lint and linter samples, and other forms of cotton lint grown in a regulated area in which no infestation has been found in the crop under consideration for such movement, or in the crops of the two preceding years, will be allowed when all gins operating in such regulated area are equipped with properly operating disinfection machinery, and when all cottonseed passing through such gins is disinfected in the manner prescribed in Appendix A.

Regulation 7. Inspection and certification.

Cotton and other articles the interstate movement of which is permitted under regulation 6 shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate until such products have been inspected and certified by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 8. Marking and certification.

Cotton and other articles the interstate movement of which is permitted under regulation 6 shall be subject to such marking and labeling as may be required by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture. Copies of the permit required by regulation 6 must be attached to the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading covering such shipments. In the case of lint, linters, and bagging or other containers the bales or other

[3] Until further notice the safeguards which must be complied with as a condition of issuance of permits for the interstate movement of cottonseed from regulated areas provided for in paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) are indicated in Appendix A. The required safeguards on the movement of seed cotton and cottonseed hulls will be designated in the permit authorizing such movement.

parcels of such materials shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the shipper and the name and address of the consignee. Containers of cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal will not be required to be marked, but copies of the permit must be attached to the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading covering such shipments.

Regulation 9. Conditions governing inspection and issuance of certificates and permits.

Persons intending to move or allow to be moved cotton or other articles for which certificates of inspection or permits are required by these regulations will make application therefor as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applications should show the nature and quantity of the articles which it is proposed to move, together with their exact location, and, if practicable, the contemplated date of shipment. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of inspectors, shall be paid by the shipper. Applications for inspection and issuance of certificates and permits must contain the names and addresses of the consignors and consignees and should be made to the office of the Federal Horticultural Board, 701 Polk Avenue, Houston, Tex., or to such other offices as may be later established, and of which due notice shall have been given.

Regulation 10. Compliance with these regulations a condition of acceptance for interstate movement of the restricted articles by common carriers.

Transportation companies and other common carriers shall not accept or move interstate from within the infested and regulated areas any of the articles covered by this quarantine other than in compliance with these regulations.

Regulation 11. Cleaning of railway cars, boats, and other vehicles and materials required before moving interstate.

Railway cars, boats, and other vehicles, farm household goods, and farm equipment, covered by these regulations, or any other articles which may hereafter be made subject thereto, and originating within the quarantined and regulated areas, shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate unless the same shall have been thoroughly cleaned or disinfected at the point of origin or shipment to the satisfaction of an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 12. Shipment by the United States Department of Agriculture.

This quarantine shall not apply to the movement by the United States Department of Agriculture of cotton and other articles specified therein when intended for experimental or scientific purposes.

The above rules and regulations are hereby adopted and shall be effective on and after March 1, 1926, and shall supersede on and after said date the revised rules and regulations issued under Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (second revision) May 19, 1923, effective on and after June 1, 1923.

Done at the city of Washington this 26th day of February, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX A

Requirements for the issuance of permits for the interstate movement of cottonseed from regulated areas. **(See Regulation 6, p. 4)**

1. Permits will be issued for interstate shipments of cottonseed from one regulated area to designated mills in a contiguous regulated area only when the seed has been heated to a point sufficient to kill the pink boll-worm in a machine which has been tested and approved by an inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board.

2. No particular make of machinery for the disinfection of seed is prescribed. Any machine which does the work to the satisfaction of the inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board will be approved.

3. All of the seed must go through the heating chamber, in which such a temperature must be maintained continuously as will give the seed discharged a temperature of at least 145° F.

4. Permits will be issued only for shipments to mills which have agreed to the following requirements:

(*a*) Seed must be unloaded directly into the hopper or into a conveyor leading directly to the hopper for immediate crushing.

(*b*) All seed scattered in the process of handling must be immediately collected and crushed along with the other seed or burned.

(*c*) The process of hulling must be accomplished by running the seed first through either a bar huller or a disk huller; immediately thereafter, without storage but as a continuous process, through a disk huller. This disk huller is to be kept in fine adjustment at all times, so that there is no possibility of any uncrushed seed making their way through it.

(*d*) Such construction, installation, or repair of chutes and conveyors must be made as, in the opinion of an inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board, will prevent the possibility of contamination of the hulls with the seed.

(*e*) Cars must be thoroughly cleaned of all seed immediately after unloading.

(*f*) All seed received in a condition unfit for crushing must be immediately burned.

(*g*) Mills shall make such reports from time to time as are required by the Federal Horticultural Board or its accredited representatives and shall allow inspectors of the board free access to all parts of mills at all times.

(*h*) Mills must execute a bond with approved sureties in the amount of $5,000 guaranteeing compliance with the foregoing regulations.

APPENDIX B

State control of cotton and other articles in cooperation with Federal authorities

Under the proviso in Notice of Quarantine No. 52, whereby the restrictions as to any State concerned may be limited to the areas now or hereafter designated by the Secretary as infested areas and regulated areas, such State will be required, in cooperation with the Federal authorities, to enforce, with respect to the intrastate movement of cotton and other articles enumerated in the quarantine, the restrictions governing the interstate movement of such aricles provided for in the regulations under the quarantine.

The growing crop.—The growing crop shall be under the full control of State authorities in cooperation with the Federal authorities, such control to include authority to inspect the fields as often as may be deemed necessary and to require the prompt destruction of any cotton in fields which shall be determined as infested with the pink bollworm.

All fields in which infestation by the pink bollworm may be found shall be thoroughly cleaned under supervision, by the destruction of all bolls, squares, and seed cotton remaining, promptly after the harvesting of the crop, or cleaned in such other manner as shall be acceptable to the Federal Horticultural Board or to State authorities.

Cotton in noncotton zones.—All volunteer or other cotton growing in a noncotton zone shall be promptly destroyed.

Cottonseed hulls.—All cottonseed hulls shall be cut to such degree of fineness as to destroy all infestation by the pink bollworm at the mills, as a continuing part of the process of hulling and milling of the seed, in such manner and by such means as shall be required by the proper officials of the State concerned in cooperation with the Federal authorities.

NOTICE TO TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C., March 15, 1926.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and mail this sheet to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by quarantine No. 52, effective on and after September 10, 1921, and by the revised rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective on and

after March 1, 1926, ordered that cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, bagging and other containers of the articles enumerated, and also railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in the States named or which are fouled with such products, farm household goods and farm equipment, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the States of Texas and New Mexico, in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations made thereunder and amendments thereto.

Copy of the notice is inclosed herewith.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosure.)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the inclosures mentioned therein this_____ day of_____, 1926.

(Signature)_____

(Title)_____

[This notice was sent to 92 railroad companies, 2 express companies, and 14 steamship lines doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., March 15, 1926.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 U. S. Statutes, 315), as amended, has promulgated a revision (third) of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm, effective March 1, 1926. These revised rules and regulations restrict the interstate movement from the regulated and infested areas of Texas and New Mexico of cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, bagging and other containers of the articles enumerated, and also railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in the States named or which are fouled with such products, hay and other farm products, farm household goods, and farm equipment. Copies of said revised rules and regulations may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the Herald, El Paso, Tex., March 23, 1926, and in the Las Cruces Citizen, Las Cruces, N. Mex., March 27, 1926.]

NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE

CONDITIONS GOVERNING ENTRY OF NARCISSUS BULBS UNDER REGULATION 14, QUARANTINE 37

HB–193 MARCH 10, 1926.

The restriction on the entry of narcissus bulbs, effective January 1, 1926, excludes commercial entry either for the sale of the imported bulbs or for forcing for cut flowers, but leaves open the provisions for entry under regulation 14 of quarantine 37, under special permits and under conditions and safeguards to be prescribed in such permits, of limited quantities of bulbs for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock, or for any necessary experimental, educational, or scien-

tific purpose. The following conditions and safeguards have been established with respect to such entry of narcissus bulbs:

1. Importations will be strictly limited to the purposes provided for under regulation 14, as indicated above.

2. All such imported bulbs shall be given, either at the port of arrival or at other designated point, the hot water or other approved treatment at the expense of the importer, but under the supervision of, and in manner and method satisfactory to, an inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board. Such treatment may be authorized at destination or at any other point when the board is satisfied that there is available at such point suitable equipment for the treatment. In the case of small lots, provision may be made for forwarding the bulbs to Washington for treatment under the immediate direction of the Federal Horticultural Board.

3. Bulbs imported for propagation shall be planted in the field in sections climatically adapted to the types concerned, and the applicant will be required to give specific information as to the location of the proposed plantings.

4. Bulbs imported for propagation shall be utilized strictly for that purpose under methods to insure the earliest and best propagation results, and no prior utilization of the material which will in any way delay or limit the propagation purpose will be authorized, such, for example, as forcing under glass or otherwise for cut flowers.

5. Bulbs imported for propagation will be released from these conditions of entry at the end of the second crop, upon presentation of evidence satisfactory to the Federal Horticultural Board that full and adequate propagation use has been made of the imported stock. Prior to such release no sale of the stock or of the increase therefrom will be permitted.

6. Importations made for any necessary experimental, educational, or scientific purpose will be subject to the requirement of disinfection and to such other conditions as may be indicated in the permit.

7. "Limited quantities" as used in regulation 14 is interpreted in paragraph 12, circular 105, "to mean such quantities as will supply any reasonable need for the establishment of commercial reproduction plantings, or as may be necessary for the experimental, educational, or scientific purpose intended."

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE

PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (T. D. 41382)

Addition to Quarantine No. 56 (Department of Agriculture) Relating to Fruits and Vegetables (T. D. 39792)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 3, 1926.*

To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:

The following addition to fruit and vegetable quarantine No. 56 by the Department of Agriculture is published at the request of that department for the information and guidance of customs officers.

L. C. ANDREWS, *Assistant Secretary.*

T. D. 39792—Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine No. 56

Special attention.—The reentry of fruits and vegetables of foreign origin which have been permitted to proceed to Canada in bond via northern American ports is prohibited, except under permit issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

No restrictions are placed on the entry of Canadian-grown fruits and vegetables, other than those mentioned in quarantine 41—"quarantine on account of the European corn borer and other dangerous insects and plant diseases."

FRUIT-FLY SURVEYS IN HONDURAS, BRITISH HONDURAS, AND GUATEMALA

Supplementing the fruit-fly surveys which were made in Honduras by Dr. W. M. Mann in February and March, 1920, and April, 1924, Mr. Emile Kostal, an inspector of this board, visited that country during the month of January, 1926, for the purpose of investigating the fruit-fly situation during that period of the year, as compared with the field observations made by Doctor Mann during the months of February, March, and April.

At the time of Doctor Mann's visits, there was comparatively little fruit available for examination, with the result that very little information could be gained with respect to the number of species of fruit flies occurring in that country and the hosts attacked. Adults of *Anastrepha striata* were reared by him in 1920 from guavas at San Juan Pueblo and from the same host collected near Ceiba in 1924. In 1920 he collected a single adult of *Trypeta phoenicura* resting on the foliage of citrus trees.

The conditions with respect to the presence of fruit in commercial quantities were much more favorable at the time of Mr. Kostal's survey. He had an opportunity to examine oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, lemons, and sour limes in the field near Ceiba prior to picking. In two groves near Ceiba, two fruit flies were especially abundant; namely, the West Indian fruit fly, *Anastrepha fraterculus* and *A. serpentina*. In addition to these, adults of *A. striata*, the species collected by Doctor Mann, and *A. leptozona*, as well as what appeared to be an undescribed species of *Anastrepha*, and *Euaresta timida* were collected in the same locality. Ripe and brightly colored oranges hanging on the trees were found to be infested with the larvæ of *Euxesta* sp. These larvæ were found feeding in what appeared to be sound tissues, and were taken in fallen, decayed fruit in only two instances. The punctures and exit holes made in inserting the eggs and the exit of the larvæ appeared quite similar to those produced by true fruit flies. It was noted, however, that in a number of instances the skin of the orange immediately surrounding the puncture was beginning to decay.

It may be noted that the genus Euxesta is believed to include scavenger flies only, the larvæ of which breed in decaying fruits or other vegetation. A related species, which has been identified as *E. notata* Wied., has been found in Porto Rican oranges but apparently associated with what is known as withertip injury, due to a fungus.

At the time of visiting Tela, very little fruit of any description was available on the trees for examination. About 50 miles from Tela, near Progresso, hog plums (*Spondias* sp.) found on the ground were heavily infested with larvæ of *Anastrepha* sp.

Incidental to this survey, brief stops were made in Guatemala and British Honduras.

At Virginia, Guatemala, guavas which had fallen to the ground were found to be heavily infested with a species of *Anastrepha*.

Comparatively little fruit was available for examination in British Honduras, although oranges and grapefruit in the Stann Creek district were found infested with maggots of *Euxesta* sp. under conditions comparable to those described at Ceiba. Likewise, oranges purchased in the markets at Belize were also found infested with maggots of this insect.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, March 5, 1926.

Postmaster.

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of amendment No. 1 to revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (third revision) on account of the Japanese beetle, which became effective January 1, 1926, together with a copy of the quarantine itself.

The changes in the regulations are limited to regulation 2, designating the enlargement of the quarantined areas in Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsyl-

vania. No changes are made in the regulations governing the movement of nursery and ornamental stock or of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

NOTICE TO TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1926.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and return this sheet to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by amendment No. 1 to revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (third revision), effective on and after January 1, 1926, given notice that regulation 2 "regulated area" has been amended to read as per copy inclosed.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosure.)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the inclosure mentioned therein this _____ day of _____, 1926.

(Signature) _____
(Title) _____

[This notice was sent to 9 railroad companies, 1 express company, 16 steamship lines, and 696 local express companies, draymen, etc., doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

[Inasmuch as amendment No. 1 to the Japanese beetle quarantine was quite brief, it was published in full in the following newspapers: The Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., January 4, 1926, and the News, Perth Amboy, N. J., January 5, 1926.]

EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE

CORN BORER QUARANTINE EXTENDED TO INCLUDE NEW TERRITORY

(Press notice)

JANUARY 7, 1926.

An amendment of the Federal quarantine regulations governing the control of the European corn borer has been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, to become effective January 16, 1926. Additional territory in Maine, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Ohio will be added to the area now under quarantine on account of the pest. This new territory was found to have become invaded during the past season by local spread of the corn borer.

The newly quarantined area includes townships and other political subdivisions in 16 counties in Ohio, in 14 counties in Pennsylvania, in 14 counties in western New York, in 12 counties in Michigan, and 1 township each in Maine, Rhode Island, and eastern New York.

The European corn borer, which has been in this country comparatively few years, has been found to be a dangerous crop pest. The insect has become

a serious menace to a number of food plants and especially to the corn crop. Federal and State forces, under the direction of the Federal Horticultural Board, are trying to prevent its further spread to other parts of the country by regulating the shipment of products likely to carry the pest outside the areas already infested.

EXTENSION OF EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE

Amendment No. 2 to Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (Third Revision)

(Effective on and after January 16, 1926)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and in accordance with regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (third revision), on account of the European corn borer, promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture April 23, 1924, as amended, notice is hereby given that the following townships or other political subdivisions are now added to and included within the area therein designated as infested by the European corn borer, and said regulation 3 is amended accordingly:

Maine.—Freeport, in Cumberland County.

Rhode Island.—Coventry, in Kent County.

New York (eastern).—Schodack, in Rensselaer County.

New York (western).—Alfred, Allen, Alma, Almond, Amity, Angelica, Andover, Belfast, Birdsall, Bolivar, Burns, Canaadea, Centerville, Clarksville, Cuba, Friendship, Genesee, Granger, Grove, Hume, Independence, New Hudson, Scio, Ward, Wellsville, West Almond, Willing, and Wirt, in Allegany County; Allegany, Carrollton, Great Valley, Hinsdale, Ischua, Lyndon, Olean, and Portville, in Cattaraugus County; Sterling, in Cayuga County; Bergen, in Genesee County; Avon, Caledonia, Conesus, Geneseo, Groveland, Lima, Livonia, Mount Morris, North Dansville, Nunda, Ossian, Portage, Sparta, Springwater, West Sparta, and York, in Livingston County; Brighton, Chili, Clarkson, Gates, Henrietta, Mendon, Ogden, Penfield, Perinton, Pittsford, Riga, Rush, Sweden, and Webster, in Monroe County; Bristol, Canandaigua, Canadice, East Bloomfield, Farmington, Geneva, Gorham, Hopewell, Manchester, Naples, Phelps, Richmond, Seneca, South Bristol, Victor, and West Bloomfield, in Ontario County; Clarendon and Murray, in Orleans County; Orange, in Schuyler County; Addison, Avoca, Bath, Bradford, Cameron, Campbell, Canisteo, Caton, Cohocton, Corning, Dansville, Erwin, Fremont, Greenwood, Hartsville, Hornby, Hornell, Jasper, Howard, Lindley, Prattsburg, Pultney, Rathbone, Thurston, Troupsburg, Tuscarora, Urbana, Wayland, Wayne, West Union, Wheeler, and Woodhull, in Steuben County; Junius, Tyre, and Waterloo, in Seneca County; Arcadia, Butler, Galen, Huron, Lyons, Macedon, Marion, Ontario, Palmyra, Rose, Savannah, Sodus, Walworth, Williamson, and Wolcott, in Wayne County; Castile, Covington, and Genesee Falls, in Wyoming County; Benton, Italy, Jerusalem, Middlesex, Milo, Potter, and Torrey, in Yates County.

Pennsylvania.—Allegheny, Brady, Cherry, Clay, Concord, Fairview, Marion, Mercer, Muddy Creek, Parker, Slippery Rock, Venango, Washington, and Worth, in Butler County; Gibson, Grove, Lumber, Portage, and Shippen, in Cameron County; Ashland, Beaver, Clarion, Elk, Farmington, Highland, Knox, Licking, Limestone, Madison, Mill Creek, Monroe, Paint, Perry, Piney, Porter, Red Bank, Richland, Salem, Toby, and Washington, in Clarion County; Beech Creek, Chapman, East Keating, Leidy, Liberty, Noyes, and West Keating, in Clinton County; Benezette, Bensinger, Fox, Highland, Jay, Jones, Millstone, Norton, Ridgeway, and Spring Creek, in Elk County; Barnett, Green, Harmony, Hickory, Howe, Jenks, Kingsley, and Tionesta, in Forest County; Barnett, Beaver, Clover, Eldred, Heath, Knox, Pine Creek, Polk, Rose, Snyder, Union, Warsaw, and Washington, in Jefferson County; Big Beaver, Hickory, Little Beaver, Mahoning, Neshannock, North Beaver, Perry, Plain Grove, Pulaski, Scott, Shenango, Slippery Rock, Taylor, Washington, Wayne, and Wilmington, in Lawrence County; Annin, Bradford, Ceres, Cory-

don, Eldred, Foster, Hamilton, Hamlin, Keating, Lafayette, Liberty, Norwich, Otto, Sergeant, and Wetmore, in McKean County; Coal Spring, Deer Creek, Delaware, East Lackawannock, Fairview, Findley, French Creek, Hempfield, Jackson, Jefferson, Lackawannock, Lake, Liberty, Mill Creek, New Vernon, Otter Creek, Perry, Pine, Sand Creek, Sandy Lake, Shenango, Springfield, Wilmington, Wolf Creek, and Worth, in Mercer County; Abbott, Alleghany, Bingham, Clara, Eulalia, Eulalia—East Fork District, Genesee, Harrison, Hebron, Hector, Homer, Keating, Oswayo, Pike, Pleasant Valley, Portage, Roulette, Sharon, Stewardson, Summit, Sweden, Sylvania, Ulysses, West Branch, and Wharton, in Potter County; Alleghany, Canal, Clinton, Cherry Tree, Corn Planter, Cranberry, French Creek, Irwin, Jackson, Mineral, Oakland, Oil Creek, Pine Grove, Plum, President, Richland, Rockland, Sand Creek, Scrub Grass, Sugar Creek, and Victory, in Venango County; Broken Straw, Cherry Grove, Corydon, Deerfield, Elk, Farmington, Glade, Kenzur, Limestone, Mead, Pine Grove, Pittsfield, Pleasant, Sheffield, South West, Spring Creek, Triumph, and Watson, in Warren County.

Ohio.—Mifflin, Milton, Mohigan, Montgomery, Perry, and Vermillion, in Ashland County; Augusta, Brown, Center, Harrison, Rose, and Washington, in Carroll County; Knox, West, and Perry, in Columbiana County; Bucyrus, Chatfield, Cranberry, Dallas, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Lykens, Polk, Sandusky, Texas, Todd, and Whetstone, in Crawford County; Chesterfield, Pike, Royalton, and York, in Fulton County; Allen, Big Lick, Cass, Pleasant, Portage, and Washington, in Hancock County; Bartlow, Damascus, Harrison, Liberty, Marion, Monroe, Richfield, and Washington, in Henry County; Beaver, Goshen, Green, Smith, and Springfield, in Mahoning County; Tully and Grand, in Marion County; Liberty and Van Buren, in Putnam County; Sandusky and Springfield, in Richland County; Bethlehem, Lexington, Paris, and Washington, in Stark County; Lawrence and Sandy, in Tuscarawas County; Chester, East Union, Plain, Sugar Creek, Wayne, and Wooster, in Wayne County; Bloom, Henry, and Jackson, in Wood County; Antrim, Crane, Crawford, Eden, Pitt, Richland, Ridge, Salem, Sycamore, and Tymochtee, in Wyandot County.

Michigan.—Bangor, Frankenlust, Hampton, Merritt, Monitor, Portsmouth, and city of Bay City, in Bay County; Argentine, Atlas, Burton, Clayton, Davison, Fenton, Flint, Flushing, Forest, Gaines, Genesee, Grand Blanc, Montrose, Mount Morris, Mundy, Richfield, Thetford, and Vienna, in Genesee County; Bingham, Bloomfield, Brookfield, Caseville, Chandler, Colifax, Dwight, Fairhaven, Gore, Grant, Hume, Huron, Lincoln, Lake, McKinley, Mead, Oliver, Paris, Port Austin, Rubicon, Sand Beach, Sebewaing, Sheridan, Sigel, Verona, and Windsor, in Huron County; Columbia, Norwell, and Napoleon, in Jackson County; Arcadia, Attica, Burlington, Burnside, Deerfield, Dryden, Elba, Goodland, Hadley, Imlay, Lapeer, Marathon, Mayfield, Matamora, North Branch, Oregon, and Rich, in Lapeer County; Cambridge, Dover, Hudson, Medina, Rollin, Rome, Seneca, and Woodstock, in Lenawee County; Brighton, Cohocton, Conway, Deerfield, Genoa, Green Oak, Hamburg, Handy, Hartland, Howell, Iosco, Marion, Oceola, Putnam, Tyrone, and Unadilla, in Livingston County; Addison, Brandon, Groveland, Holley, Independence, Oxford, Rose, and Springfield, in Oakland County; Birch Run, Blumfield, Bridgeport, Buena Vista, Frankenmuth, Kochville, Saginaw, Taymouth, and Zilwaukee, in Saginaw County; Argyle, Austin, Bridgehampton, Buel, Custer, Elk, Elmer, Evergreen, Flynn, Fremont, Greenleaf, Lamotte, Maple Valley, Marion, Marlette, Minden, Moore, Speaker, Washington, Watertown, and Wheatland, in Sanilac County; Akron, Almer, Arbela, Columbia, Dayton, Denmark, Elkland, Ellington, Elmwood, Fairgrove, Fremont, Gilford, Hoylton, Indian Fields, Juniata, Kingstown, Millington, Novesta, Tuscola, Vassar, Watertown, Wells, and Wisner, in Tuscola County; Bridgewater, Dexter, Freedom, Lima, Lyndon, Manchester, Sharon, and Sylvan, in Washtenaw County.

This amendment shall be effective on and after January 16, 1926.

Done at the city of Washington this 4th day of January, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, February 9, 1926.

POSTMASTER.

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of amendment No. 2 to regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (Third Revision) of the United States Department of Agriculture, effective January 16, 1926, the purpose of which is to extend the quarantine on account of the European corn-borer infestation by adding certain newly infested areas in the States of Maine, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island.

Under quarantine order 43 the following plants and plant products may not be accepted for mailing to points outside of the area designated as infested unless accompanied with a certificate issued by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture, certifying that such plants and plant products are free from the corn borer:

(1) Corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, and sudan grass, from all infested areas, throughout the entire year.

(2) Cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, from infested areas in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island throughout the entire year.

(3) Celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, and oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing from infested areas in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island between June 1 and December 31, only.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 467, Postal Laws and Regulations, the acceptance for mailing of the plants and plant products referred to from the infested areas designated in the quarantine order and amendments thereto is subject to the restrictions of that order, and all concerned will please be governed accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

NOTICE TO TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C., January 14, 1926.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and return this sheet to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), has, by amendment No. 2 to the regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (Third Revision), effective January 16, 1926, given notice that the townships or other political subdivisions listed in the attached copy of said amendment No. 2 are now added to, and included within, the area infested by the European corn borer, and that regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice to Quarantine No. 43 (Third Revision), as amended, has been modified accordingly.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agroulture.

(Inclosure.)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the inclosure mentioned therein this ---------- day of ---------- , 1926.

(Signature) ----------

(Title) ----------

[This notice was sent to 65 railroad companies, 1 express company, and 7 steamship lines doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1926.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 U. S. Statutes, 315), as amended, has promulgated an amendment (No. 2) to the regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (third revision), on account of the European corn borer, effective January 16, 1926. The effect of said amendment is to include in regulation 3 of the regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (third revision) certain additional territory in the States of Maine, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, which has been designated as infested by the European corn borer. Copies of said amendment No. 2 may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in Express and Advertiser, Portland, Me., January 18, 1926; Providence Journal, Providence, R. I., January 18, 1926; Times Union, Albany, N. Y., January 19, 1926; Buffalo Evening News, Buffalo, N. Y., January 16, 1926; Erie Daily Times, Erie, Pa., January 18, 1926; Toledo News Bee, Toledo, Ohio, January 18, 1926; and Detroit Free Press, Detroit, Mich., January 18, 1926.]

FLAG SMUT QUARANTINE

PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—FLAG SMUT QUARANTINE. (T. D. 41327)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 29, 1926.*

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The following notice of quarantine (quarantine No. 59, on account of the flag smut disease, effective on and after February 1, 1926) issued by the Secretary of Agriculture is published for the information and guidance of customs officers.

L. C. ANDREWS,
Assistant Secretary.

[Then follows the text of the notice of quarantine.]

HAWAIIAN AND PORTO RICAN QUARANTINE AGAINST SAND, SOIL, OR EARTH, WITH PLANTS

SOIL AROUND ROOTS OF PLANTS BARRED FROM PORTO RICO AND HAWAII

(Press notice)

FEBRUARY 24, 1926.

Plant-quarantine measures to control the spread of certain injurious insects through the agency of sand, soil, or earth around the roots of plants from Porto Rico and Hawaii will become effective March 1, 1926, after which date

it will be unlawful to ship plants from these Territories, unless they have been entirely freed from sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth, into any other State or Territory of the United States, it is announced to-day by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Exceptions to the quarantine will be made only in the case of shipments for experimental or scientific use by the Department of Agriculture.

HAWAIIAN AND PORTO RICAN QUARANTINE COVERING SAND, SOIL, OR EARTH, WITH PLANTS

Notice of Quarantine No. 60

(Effective on and after March 1, 1926)

I, WILLIAM M. JARDINE, Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii to prevent the spread of certain injurious insects, which in the mature stage are present in sand, soil, and earth around the roots of plants, including *Phyllophaga* spp. (white grubs), *Phytalus* sp., *Adoretus umbrosus* var. *tenuimaculatus* (Japanese rose beetle), and several species of termites or white ants, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing as required thereby, I do quarantine the said Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii, effective on and after March 1, 1926. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth, around the roots of plants, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii, into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States.

This quarantine shall not apply to the movement of sand, soil, or earth around the roots of plants moved from the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for experimental or scientific purposes by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Done at the City of Washington this 19th day of February, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

APRIL 1, 1926.

Postmaster.

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of quarantine order No. 60, "Hawaiian and Porto Rican quarantine covering sand, soil, or earth, with plants," of the United States Department of Agriculture, effective March 1, 1926.

This quarantine prohibits the movement from the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii to the mainland of sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth, around the roots of plants to guard against the entry of injurious insects. With the exception of quarantines Nos. 16 and 32, covering sugar cane and banana plants, respectively, there are no other Federal restrictions on the movement to the mainland of plants from your Territory, except that mail shipments shall be certified as free from insect pests and plant diseases as prescribed by paragraph 2, section 467, P. L. and R.

The quarantine shall not apply to the movement of sand, soil, or earth, around the roots of plants moved from your Territory for experimental or scientific purposes by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

NOTICE TO TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1926.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and mail this sheet to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That in order to prevent the spread of injurious insects, including *Phyllophaga* spp. (white grubs), *Phytalus* sp., *Adoretus umbrosus* var. *tenuimaculatus* (Japanese rose beetle), and several species of termites or white ants, the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), known as the plant quarantine act, has quarantined the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii as infested by one or more of said insects, and, by Notice of Quarantine No. 60, has ordered that, on and after March 1, 1926, the movement from said Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth around the roots of plants is prohibited.

A copy of the quarantine notice (No. 60) is inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully,

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosures.)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the inclosures mentioned therein this _____ day of _____, 1926.

(Signature) _____

(Title) _____

[This notice was sent to 1 express company and 31 steamship lines doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1926.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 U. S. Statutes, 315), as amended, has promulgated Notice of Quarantine No. 60, effective March 1, 1926, issued to prevent the spread of injurious insects through the agency of sand, soil, or earth around the roots of plants from the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii, moving into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States. The effect of said quarantine is to prohibit such movement of plants unless they have been entirely freed from sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth. Copies of said Notice of Quarantine No. 60 may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in Honolulu Star Bulletin, Honolulu, Hawaii, March 13, 1926, and in El Tiempo, San Juan, P. R., March 10, 1926.]

SATIN MOTH QUARANTINE

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, January 12, 1926.

Postmaster.

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of Notice of Quarantine No. 53, with regulations, revised, effective November 3,

1925, on account of the satin moth, the purpose of which is to extend the quarantined areas in the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire and to quarantine portions of the States of Maine, Rhode Island, and Washington.

It will be noted that regulation 4 of the order absolutely prohibits the movement of poplar and willow plants from any of the infested areas listed in regulation 3 into or through any other State, Territory, or District.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

GEORGIA DISCONTINUES INSPECTION AT MACON

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, February 25, 1926.

Referring to the instructions on page 45 of the August, 1923, supplement to the Postal Guide concerning terminal inspection of plants and plant products addressed to places in Georgia, postmasters in that State are informed that facilities for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at Macon have been discontinued and that hereafter all matter subject to such inspection shall be sent to either Albany, Atlanta, or Savannah, whichever is the most convenient, upon payment of the required postage as provided by section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

CALIFORNIA ADDS A NUMBER OF INSPECTION POINTS

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, March 18, 1926.

Postmasters in the State of California are informed that provision has been made for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at the following additional places in that State:

Arbuckle.	Earlimart.	Ivanhoe.	National City.	San Gregorio.
Arlington.	El Cajon.	Kingsburg.	Niles.	Selma.
Bieber.	Fullerton.	Lompoc.	Pescadero.	Somis.
Camarillo.	Hilmar.	Le Grand.	Reedley.	Tracy.
Concord.	Hughson.	Lone Pine.	San Andreas.	Wineville.
Death Valley.	Huntington Beach.	Los Banos.	Sanger.	

Postmasters are also informed that facilities for the inspection of plants and plant products have been discontinued at the following places in California:

Arroyo Grande.	Carpenteria.	Middletown.	Oakley.
Atherton.	College City.	Madeline.	Point Arena.

With the above changes in effect, the list of terminal inspection places in the State of California is as follows:

Ager.	Bellflower.	Charter Oak.	Cucamonga.	Elsinore.
Alhambra.	Belmont.	Chatsworth.	Culver City.	Escalon.
Alturas.	Beverly Hills.	Chico.	Cutler.	Escondido.
Anaheim.	Bieber.	Chino.	Davis.	Etiwanda.
Anderson.	Biggs.	Chowchilla.	Death Valley.	Eureka.
Angiola.	Big Pine.	Claremont.	Delano.	Exeter.
Arbuckle.	Bishop.	Clearwater.	Delrosa.	Fairfield.
Arcadia.	Bloomington.	Coachella.	Dinuba.	Fairmead.
Arlington.	Blythe.	Colfax.	Downey.	Farmersville.
Aromas.	Brawley.	Colma.	Duarte.	Fillmore.
Artesia.	Brea.	Colton.	Ducor.	Fontana.
Atascadero.	Brynmawr.	Colusa.	Eagle Rock City.	Fort Bragg.
Auburn.	Burbank.	Compton.	Earlimart.	Fowler.
Azusa.	Burlingame.	Concord.	East Highlands.	Fresno.
Bakersfield.	Calexico.	Corning.	Edison.	Fullerton.
Banning.	Caliente.	Corona.	El Cajon.	Gardena.
Bard.	Calipatria.	Cottonwood.	El Centro.	Gazelle.
Beaumont.	Calistoga.	Covina.	El Monte.	Gilroy.
Bell.	Camarillo.	Craftonville.	El Segundo.	Glendale.

Glendora.
Goshen.
Grass Valley.
Gridley.
Gustine.
Half Moon Bay.
Hanford.
Harbor City.
Healdsburg.
Hemet.
Hermosa Beach.
Highland.
Hilmar.
Hollister.
Hollywood.
Holtville.
Hopland.
Hornbrook.
Hueneme.
Hughson.
Huntington Beach.
Huntington Park.
Hunes.
Imperial.
Independence.
Indio.
Inglewood.
Inyokern.
Irwindale.
Ivanhoe.
Jamestown.
Kelseyville.
Kern.
King City.
Kingsburg.
La Habra.
Lakeport.
Lancaster.
Lankershim.
LaVerne.
Le Grand.
Lemon Cove.
Lincoln.
Lindsay.
Livingston.
Lodi.
Lomita.
Lompoc.
Lone Pine.
Long Beach.
Loomis.
Los Angeles.
Los Banos.
Los Molinos.
Lower Lake.
Madera.
Manhattan.
Manteca.
Martinez.
Marysville.
McFarland.
Menlo Park.
Merced.
Millbrae.
Modesto.
Mojave.
Montalvo.
Montebello.
Monterey.
Monrovia.
Moorpark.
Napa.
National City.
Newhall.
Newman.
Niles.
North Pomona.
Norwalk.
Oakdale.
Oakland.
Ocean Park.
Oceanside.
Ojai.
Ontario.
Orange.
Orland.
Orosi.
Oroville.
Owensmouth.
Oxnard.
Pacoima.
Palmdale.
Palms.
Paradise.
Pasadena.
Paso Robles.
Patterson.
Penryn.
Perris.
Pescadero.
Piru.
Pixley.
Placerville.
Pomona.
Portersville.
Puente.
Red Bluff.
Redding.
Redlands.
Redondo Beach.
Redwood City.
Reedley.
Rialto.
Richgrove.
Ripon.
Rivera.
Riverside.
Roseville.
Sacramento.
St. Helena.
Salinas.
San Andreas.
San Benito.
San Bernardino.
San Bruno.
San Diego.
San Dimas.
San Fernando.
San Francisco.
San Gabriel.
Sanger.
San Gregorio.
San Jose.
San Juan Capistrano.
San Luis Obispo.
San Mateo.
San Pedro.
San Rafael.
Santa Ana.
Santa Barbara.
Santa Cruz.
Santa Fe Springs.
Santa Maria.
Santa Monica.
Santa Paula.
Santa Rosa.
Santa Susana.
Saticoy.
Saugus.
Sawtelle.
Selma.
Shafter.
Sherman.
Sierra Madre.
Simi.
Sisson.
Somis.
Sonora.
South Pasadena.
Spadra.
Springville.
Stockton.
Strathmore.
Sultana.
Susanville.
Tehachapi.
Terra Bella.
Tipton.
Topanga.
Torrance.
Tracy.
Tropico.
Tulare.
Turlock.
Ukiah.
Upland.
Upper Lake.
Vacaville.
Vallejo.
Van Nuys.
Venice.
Ventura.
Victorville.
Visalia.
Walnut.
Wasco.
Waterford.
Watsonville.
Watts.
Whittier.
Williams.
Willowbrook.
Willows.
Wineville.
Winters.
Woodlake.
Woodland.
Yettem.
Yreka.
Yuba City.
Yucaipa.
Zelzah.

Upon receiving the required postage as prescribed by paragraph 3, section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations, parcels containing plants or plant products subject to terminal inspection should be sent to the inspection point nearest the office of address.

R. S. Regar,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

SHIPMENT OF MEXICAN CITRUS FRUIT IN BOND THROUGH THE UNITED STATES

HB–147 Revised.

February 1, 1926.

The importation for consumption purposes of citrus and certain other fruit from Mexico is prohibited by quarantine order No. 5, issued under the authority of the Federal plant quarantine act, to prevent the entry into the United States of an injurious insect known as the Mexican fruit fly (*Trypeta ludens*)[1].

With respect to articles, prohibited entry in this and other similar quarantines promulgated for the purpose of excluding plant pests, provision has been made for the entry, under permit, either for immediate exportation or for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, of such articles, when such action can be taken without risk to the fruit or other cultures of the United States. These provisions are embodied in rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture July 7, 1920. The provisions for entry for immediate transpor-

[1] The Federal plant quarantine act of Aug. 20, 1912, provides either for regulation or prohibition of the entry of plants and plant products when such action shall be necessary to prevent the introduction into the United States of injurious insects and plant diseases. Under this authority citrus fruit from Mexico, including oranges, grapefruit, and sweet limes, and also mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums are prohibited entry into the United States on account of the Mexican fruit fly (*Trypeta ludens*).

tation and exportation in bond of such prohibited articles are given in section 7 of those regulations, as follows:

The entry for immediate transportation and exportation in bond of any of the plants or plant products described in these regulations, or which may hereafter be excluded by quarantine, is prohibited except on specific permit from the Secretary of Agriculture under such conditions as will be prescribed in the permit, when it can be shown that such transportation in bond through the United States can be so safeguarded as to routing and protection of shipment as to eliminate all possibility of risk to the plant cultures of this country.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING RAIL SHIPMENT IN BOND OF CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCED IN THE STATE OF SONORA, MEXICO

Under this section permits will be issued authorizing the entry for immediate transportation and exportation in bond of Mexican citrus fruit produced in the State of Sonora only, under conditions which will be incorporated in the permits. These conditions are as follows:

(1) The exporter of citrus fruit must first secure from the Federal Horticultural Board a permit authorizing shipment. A separate permit will be required for each port of entry and country of destination, but each permit will be an open permit continuing until revoked and valid over all the designated routes.

(2) Such movement will be limited to entry through the ports of Nogales and Naco, Ariz., and movement through the United States by designated routes to Canada or back into Mexico at ports not farther east than El Paso. The authorized railroad routes for such movement are listed at the end of this circular.

(3) As a condition of such movement the fruit must be shipped in bond under United States customs seal in refrigerator cars, and may not be transshipped en route.

(4) Prior to entry the exporter must submit to the collector of customs at the port of entry a notice, in duplicate, on forms provided for the purpose, stating the initials and number of the railroad car, the particular authorized route over which it is proposed that the car shall move, and the port on the Canadian or Mexican border at which the car will pass out of the United States.

(5) Before entry each car must be disinfected in such manner as shall be required by the inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board.

(6) After the shipment has reached destination and been discharged either in Canada or Mexico, the car conveying it, as a condition of return to the United States, must be carefully swept and freed from all boxes, fruit, or other rubbish by the railroad company involved.

Failure to comply with any of the above requirements may cause the cancellation of the permit.

RAILROAD ROUTES AUTHORIZED FOR THE MOVEMENT OF SONORAN CITRUS FRUIT DIRECTLY FROM MEXICO TO CANADA OR BACK INTO MEXICO

FROM SONORA, MEXICO, TO CANADA IN BOND THROUGH THE UNITED STATES

To determine the authorized routes start with Nogales, Ariz., and for each junction point refer to the first column for the next route, continuing until the border is finally reached; e. g., Nogales, Ariz., via Southern Pacific, to El Paso, Tex.; El Paso, Tex., via Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, to Denver, Colo.; Denver, Colo., via Union Pacific, to Seattle, Wash.; Seattle, Wash., via Great Northern, to Vancouver, B. C. It will be noted that between certain points alternative routings are provided.

From—	Via—	To—
Nogales, Ariz	Southern Pacific	El Paso, Tex.
	Do	Rio Grande, N. Mex.
El Paso, Tex	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	Denver, Colo.
	Do	Chicago, Ill.
	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	Denver, Colo.
	Texas & Pacific	Fort Worth, Tex.
	Do	Texarkana, Tex.
	El Paso & Southwestern	Tucumcari, N. Mex.
	Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio	Alpine, Tex.
	Do	San Antonio, Tex.
	El Paso & Southwestern	Santa Rosa, N. Mex.
Rio Grande, N. Mex	Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio	San Antonio, Tex.
	Do	Alpine, Tex.
Santa Rosa, N. Mex	Rock Island	Chicago, Ill.
Denver, Colo	Union Pacific	Seattle, Wash.
	Do	Spokane, Wash.
Seattle, Wash	Great Northern	Vancouver, B. C.
	Northern Pacific	Do.
Spokane, Wash	Spokane Falls & Northern	Do.
Fort Worth, Tex	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	Kansas City, Mo.
Tucumcari, N. Mex	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	Chicago, Ill.
Alpine, Tex	Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Ry. of Texas and Kansas City, Mexico & Orient R. R.	Wichita, Kans.
San Antonio, Tex	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	St. Louis, Mo.
	Do	Kansas City, Mo.
Texarkana, Tex	Missouri Pacific	St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo	Direct route to Chicago	Chicago, Ill.
	Wabash	Detroit, Mich.
Chicago, Ill	Grand Trunk	Sarnia, Ontario.
	Do	Windsor, Ontario.
	Do	Port Huron, Mich.
	Pere Marquette Ry	Sarnia, Ontario.
	Do	Windsor, Ontario.
	Do	Detroit, Mich.
	Do	Port Huron, Mich.
	Wabash	Detroit, Mich.
Wichita, Kans	Missouri Pacific	Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	St. Paul, Minn.
	Rock Island	Chicago, Ill.
	Chicago & Alton	Do.
	Wabash	Detroit, Mich.
	Do	Chicago, Ill.
	Chicago & Great Western	St. Paul, Minn.
	Chicago Great Western Ry	Chicago, Ill.
	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	St. Paul, Minn.
	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	Do.
Port Huron, Mich	Grand Trunk	Sarnia, Ontario.
Detroit, Mich	Canadian Pacific	Windsor, Ontario.
	Grand Trunk	Do.
St. Paul, Minn	Soo Line	Portal, N. Dak.
	Do	Noyes, Minn.
Naco, Ariz	El Paso & Southwestern	Douglas, Ariz.
Nogales, Ariz	Southern Pacific	Rio Grande, N. Mex.
Douglas, Ariz	Nacozari R. R	Nacozari, Sonora, Mexico.
Rio Grande, N. Mex	Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio	El Paso, Tex.
El Paso, Tex	Mexico, N. W	Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico.

FROM SONORA, MEXICO, TO MEXICO IN BOND THROUGH THE UNITED STATES

CONDITION GOVERNING MOVEMENT IN BOND TO CANADA OF MEXICAN CITRUS FRUIT THROUGH NORTHERN PORTS

In addition to the rail movement from the Mexican border ports of citrus fruit produced in the State of Sonora, Mexico, under the conditions set forth above, citrus fruit from any part of Mexico coming to the port of New York or other approved northern Atlantic ports by ocean transit during the months of December, January, and February, if apparently free from infestation, as determined by inspection at the approved port of entry, may be permitted entry at such ports for immediate transportation and exportation in bond to Canada in accordance with section 7 of the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture July 7, 1920. (See par. 3 of this circular.)

After the shipment has reached destination and been discharged either in Canada or Mexico, the car conveying it, as a condition of return to the United States, must be carefully swept and freed from all boxes, fruit, or other rubbish by the railroad company involved.

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

FEDERAL PLANT QUARANTINE ACT OF AUGUST 20, 1912

PURPOSE AND POWERS OF THE ACT

IIB–162
Revised March 1, 1926.

The Federal plant quarantine act empowers the Secretary of Agriculture to prohibit or regulate the entry of foreign plants and plant products to prevent the entry into this country with such products of new and dangerous plant pests, either insect enemies or plant diseases.

It also empowers the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain quarantined districts within the United States for the purpose of preventing the spread of plant enemies or diseases which may have gained local foothold, and to cooperate with the States in measures looking to the extermination of such pests.

CONDITIONS NECESSITATING THE ACT

The more important pests of agriculture and forestry in this country are of foreign origin. The importation of plants and plant products without inspection of safeguards of any kind has been the means of entry of practically all of these pests. At least 100 of these are major plant pests. There are many hundreds of minor imported pests. It is conservatively estimated that such imported farm and forest pests now cause crop losses of upwards of a billion dollars a year.

Prior to August 20, 1912, there was no Federal law which gave authority to restrict or safeguard in any way the entry of plants and plant products for the purpose of excluding such pests. It was known that there were many hundreds, or even thousands, of important pests of all kinds of crops including forest trees which had not yet gained entry into this country and which should therefore be kept out.

The first attempt to secure national plant quarantine legislation followed the San Jose scale scare in the early nineties, and was largely an effort to get Federal authority to prevent interstate spread of this pest, with provision for mere incidental safeguards against the introduction of new foreign pests. Nothing came from this effort.

The second and ultimately successful effort to secure national plant pest legislation was occasioned by the risk which became very apparent in the years 1908 and 1909 of the entry and wide distribution throughout the United States of the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth through importations of nursery stock. Other important risks especially in view in connection with this attempt to secure legislation were the danger of entry of the dreaded potato-wart disease, known to occur in various European countries, and the Mediterranean fruit fly, a pest which in its then nearly world-wide distribution had demonstrated that it was probably the worst of all fruit pests. These dangers led to the drafting of an entirely new bill substantially along the lines of the present plant quarantine act. This bill, after encountering much opposition and after numerous amendments and reintroductions, was finally passed and became a law August 20, 1912.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACT

Under the terms of the plant quarantine act the Federal Horticultural Board must be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture from three bureaus of the department, namely, Plant Industry, Forestry, and Entomology, all of which have direct relation to the development and conservation of the farm and forest resources of the Nation. This board was first appointed and organized August 21, 1912. The present membership of the board is as follows: C. L. Marlatt, chairman, Bureau of Entomology; R. A. Oakley, vice-chairman, Bureau of Plant Industry; George B. Sudworth, Forest Service; M. B. Waite, Bureau of Plant Industry; and John E. Graf, Bureau of Entomology.

The Federal Horticultural Board is the administrative body for the enforcement of any plant quarantine restrictions under the act. The need for restrictions on the entry of plants or plant products for the purpose of excluding pests is presented to this board as a rule from the appropriate bureaus of the department, and any recommendations of the board to the Secretary of Agriculture follow conferences with the department specialists representing groups of leaders in every phase of plant production and distribution. To further safeguard the promulgation of such quarantines, its recommendations are based on public hearings required in the act. Finally, before any proposed quarantine

is approved and promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, it is reviewed and approved as to subject matter and need by the Director of Regulatory Work of the department. Such quarantines and the regulations thereunder represent, therefore, the judgment of the department as a whole on the subject concerned.

MORE IMPORTANT FIELD OF WORK

Regulation of entry of foreign plants and plant products.—Under this act some 22 quarantine and restrictive orders, prohibiting or regulating the entry of foreign plants and plant products, are now being enforced. These quarantine and other orders are for the purpose of excluding such pests as the Mediterranean and other fruit flies, the pink bollworm and other cotton pests, serious diseases of potatoes, cereals, and other important crops.

Domestic plant quarantines.—There are now being enforced some 17 domestic quarantines controlling the interstate movement of plants and plant products. These have for their object prevention of spread within the United States of such plant and forest enemies as the gipsy moth and the brown-tail moth, the pink bollworm of cotton, the date-palm scale insects, the Japanese beetle, the European corn borer, the white-pine blister rust, and the potato wart.

Control of particular plant enemies.—In addition to its quarantine activities, the board is concerned in large-scale control operations against particular plant enemies, either directly or in cooperation with other bureaus under special appropriations of Congress to effect the control and, if possible, extermination of such pests as the pink bollworm of cotton, the Japanese beetle, the gipsy and brown-tail moths, the European corn borer, the citrus canker, the potato wart disease, the white-pine blister rust, and the black stem rust, flag smut, and take-all diseases of wheat.

The port inspection service.—For the enforcement of its various quarantine and regulatory orders the board is now developing and maintaining an inspection service at the principal ports of entry of the United States. This service involves control of the entry of products brought under restriction, as, for example, all nursery stock and other plants and seeds, all fruits and vegetables, corn and small grains from certain countries, and a number of minor plant products. It also provides for the disinfection at specified ports of entry of all imported lint cotton for the purpose of preventing entry of cotton pests. This involves the control of from 400,000 to 600,000 bales of cotton and related products annually. To exclude the pink bollworm enemy of cotton from Mexico it maintains a port inspection service along the entire Mexican border—a service which regulates the entry of all imports and directs and supervises the disinfection of railway cars and freight, express, baggage, and other materials entering from Mexico, to prevent the entry with such cars and materials of cottonseed or other carriers of the pink bollworm.

Research work.—The board from time to time also cooperates with the other bureaus of the department in research investigations to secure information necessary for the proper determination of necessary quarantine restrictions with respect to both foreign plant pests and to plant pests of local establishment in the United States. Such research work of the board has had relation to most of the special subjects enumerated above, and is undertaken by the board only when the other bureaus of the department are not able to give the necessary information and can not from the status of their appropriations and other commitments undertake the necessary investigational work.

COOPERATION

State cooperation.—The quarantine and other officials of the several States have been brought into a general organization for aid and cooperation in the enforcement of the Federal plant quarantine act, and some 108 such State officials are now connected with the work of the board as collaborators of the Department of Agriculture and very materially assist in the enforcement of the Federal quarantine and regulatory orders.

Foreign cooperation.—Some 30 foreign countries have enacted legislation and appointed inspection officials to cooperate with the Department of Agriculture in the enforcement of the regulations and quarantines under the Federal plant quarantine act, governing imports of plants and plant products.

PERIOD AND RESULTS

There has been a fairly rapid growth and expansion of work during the more than 13 years of enforcement of the Federal plant quarantine act.

This has followed, naturally, the promulgation of additional restrictive quarantines prohibiting or regulating the entry of foreign plants and plant products or controlling the interstate movement of plants and plant products with the object of prevention of entry or spread within the United States of new and dangerous crop enemies. A large phase of the development has been in connection with the port inspection service for the enforcement of the various quarantine restrictions at ports of entry, and also in connection with the Mexican border service, which regulates the entry of all traffic from the Republic of Mexico into the United States for the purpose of preventing the entry of the pink bollworm of cotton. A large feature of the work also is in the control of particular plant enemies in which the board acts either directly or in cooperation with the appropriate bureau of the department concerned.

The important service rendered during this period has been the prevention of entry of a very large number of new pests of the farm, orchard, and forest. The number of foreign pests which have been intercepted with plant and plant product importations, of which a fairly accurate record has been kept, makes a very imposing list, many thousands of different interceptions covering a range of hundreds of new pests.

Illustrating the utility of the work, it may be noted that the appropriations by Congress for the current fiscal year for the control and prevention of spread, and, in a few instances, eradication, of recently established plant pests total $2,746,390. This represents merely the current annual Federal expenditures for such control and takes no account of State appropriations for the same purpose nor of the enormous losses occasioned by these pests which, for most of them, will be a continuing and, with the spread of the pests, an increasing charge against the crops concerned. It is significant that most of those pests gained entrance in the three or four years just prior to the passage of the plant quarantine act, and, in fact, during the period while it was pending in Congress.[2] The enforcement of the plant quarantine act through the port of entry service and in other ways has largely stopped this flow into the United States of new plant pests and has excluded many known plant pests of tremendous potential danger now the subjects of particular quarantine prohibitions and restrictions. The insurance value of the act would therefore seem to be clearly indicated.

The large benefits which have accrued from the act are the exclusion of pests, as just indicated, and also the control of recently introduced pests with indications of success in the effort to eradicate at least two, or possibly three, such pests. While the quarantines restricting and regulating the entry of foreign plants and plant products have for their sole purpose the reducing to the utmost the risk of introducing dangerous plant pests, it necessarily follows that such prohibitions and restrictions as are enforced may give trade benefits to American producers. Such benefits are unavoidable and can not be considered one way or the other in administering the law.

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS FOR PROPAGATION NOT TO BE ACCEPTED FOR MAILING IN VIOLATION OF THE POSTAL REGULATIONS

Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, March 24, 1926.

As the season for shipping nursery stock and other plants and plant products for propagation is at hand, attention is invited to paragraph 2, section 467, Postal Laws and Regulations, and postmasters are reminded that they must not accept for mailing parcels containing plants and plant products, including all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots, unless they are accompanied with a certificate from a State or Government inspector

[2] The following pests which are now the subject of important appropriations by Congress and efforts at control or eradication gained entrance and establishment in the United States during the four years between 1908 and 1912: Oriental fruit worm, Japanese beetle, citrus canker, potato wart, European corn borer, camphor scale, and gipsy moth in New Jersey, 1910.

to the effect that the nursery or premises from which such stock is shipped has been inspected within a year and found free from injurious insects and plant diseases, and the parcel containing such stock is plainly marked to show the nature of the contents and the name and address of the sender.

It will be noted that it is not required that each shipment be inspected, but merely that the nurseries or premises from which the stock is shipped have been inspected as prescribed.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

The following convictions for violations of the plant quarantine act were reported to the board during the period January 1 to March 31, 1926.

WHITE-PINE BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* Celery City Nurseries, Kalamazoo, Mich., in the interstate shipment of four currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25 and costs. (Plant quarantine case No. 265.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Consumers Wholesale Nursery Co., Stevensville, Mich., in the interstate shipment of six currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25 and costs. (Plant quarantine case No. 267.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Jerseyville Nursery, Jerseyville, Ill., in the interstate shipment of six gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded nolo contendere and was fined $25 and costs. (Plant quarantine case No. 233.)

MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT-FLY AND MELON-FLY QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* Manuel Newman, a mess boy on the steamship *City of Los Angeles*, in the carrying of several pineapples, without inspection and certification, from Honolulu, Hawaii, to San Pedro, Calif., the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to confinement for 90 days in the county jail.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* The American Railway Express Co., in the interstate transportation on December 9, 1925, of one rubber plant from the infested area of Pennsylvania to a point outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded nolo contendere and was fined $100. (Plant quarantine case No. 283.)

In the case of the United States *v.* The American Railway Express Co., in the interstate transportation on December 10, 1925, of one bundle of nursery stock from the infested area of Pennsylvania to a point outside the quarantined area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded nolo contendere and was fined $100. (Plant quarantine case No. 284.)

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